IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN DIVISION

AMANDA BOSARGE, ET AL PLAINTIFFS

VS.

CIVIL NO. 1:22CV233

DANIEL P. EDNEY, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS THE STATE HEALTH

OFFICER, ET AL DEFENDANTS

MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE HALIL S. OZERDEN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

> APRIL, 17, 2022 GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

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THE COURT: We're here this morning in civil matter

1:22cv233, Amanda Bosarge, et al, versus Daniel P. Edney, in
his official capacity as State Health Officer, et al, scheduled
for a hearing on the plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary
injunction. Would counsel please make their appearances for
the record.

MR. SIRI: Good morning, Your Honor. Aaron Siri on
behalf of the plaintiffs. I am here with my co-counsel, Chris
Wiest, as well as colleagues, we're at the same firm together,
Walker Moller and Susie Heywood.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. SIRI: Thank you. Good morning, Your Honor.

MR. SHANNON: Good morning, Your Honor. I am Rex Shannon with the Mississippi Attorney General's Office. I am here with co-counsel, Doug Miracle, on behalf of defendant, Lynn Fitch in her official capacity as Attorney General of Mississippi.

THE COURT: Good morning, Counsel.

MR. MIRACLE: Good morning, Your Honor.

MR. BENTLEY: Good morning, Your Honor. Michael Bentley on behalf of Dr. Daniel Edney, State Health Officer.

THE COURT: Good morning. Before we get started, just a couple of, I guess, procedural points I want to make sure we're clear on. We have one defendant in this case, Allison Merit, North Bay principal, who it appears to me was

served with process but has never appeared. Does anybody have any update on what's going on with her, what her status is? MR. SIRI: Your Honor, we have never received any communication from any potential counsel or from her. So our understanding she was properly served and never appeared. **THE COURT:** Anyone have any insight on that? MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, we have heard nothing from anyone claiming to represent her. MR. BENTLEY: No, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: And it does appear to me, just to be sure we're all on the same page, I know there are some other defendants who are represented by some other counsel, Ashley Blackmon by a Bryan Nelson firm, and then Ashley Allred and Doug Tynes. I don't see anyone here for them. Has anyone heard anything from them? Now, my appreciation was they have all agreed to be bound by whatever happens, so they probably don't need to be here, but I want to be sure I am clear on that or am I missing something?

MR. WIEST: Yes, Your Honor. So all of the other defendants have agreed to be bound by whatever ruling Your Honor issues. The only other party, one was Will Morgan, we did dismiss. He was represented by a Bethany Tarpley, and so I think that accounts for all the other defendants, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that y'all's understanding as well, counsel?

MR. SHANNON: That comports with our understanding Your Honor.

MR. BENTLEY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. We kind of took care of those housekeeping matters then. As I mentioned at the outset, we're here on a motion for preliminary injunction. There were some initial rounds of briefs filed on a number of motions, which the Court resolved with the exception of this one request. And after that was done, the Court had a short phone conference with counsel where I requested some supplemental briefing, focused solely on the question of preliminary injunction and the appropriate standard and related facts on those issues. And I have received that briefing, I have read it, I have considered it, and we're here today for purposes of this hearing.

So counsel, since it is plaintiffs' burden at this stage,
I will call on you to see if you have any evidence or witnesses
you wish to present on your motion.

MR. WIEST: We do, Your Honor. And we're going to present three witnesses this morning. We'd like to start with Dr. Jeana Stanley.

MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, at this time the Attorney General would invoke Rule 615.

THE COURT: That was my next question. The rule will be invoked. So any witnesses need to remain outside the

courtroom until they are called to testify. Anyone here who is going to testify needs to wait outside until you are called in.

And your first witness, counsel, if you would like, she may approach up here to the witness stand. If you will come up here, ma'am. If you would please, I would like you to place your left hand on the Bible, raise your right hand and take the oath here.

(Oath Administered)

THE COURT: Please have a seat in the witness box.

MR. WIEST: Your Honor, would you prefer --

THE COURT: At the podium, if you would please.

Ma'am, you will see a microphone there in front of you. I need you to speak slowly and speak into it so the court reporter can hear what you are saying. She also cannot type two people talking at once, so you need to let the lawyers finish talking before you start answering. Also, she cannot type a shake or a nod of the head, or an uh-huh or nuh-uh, so you must verbalize all answers with a yes or no, do you understand that?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Please begin by stating your full name.

WITNESS: Dr. Jeana Erickson Stanley.

THE COURT: Counsel, whenever you're ready. For all of you counsel, just so you are aware, if you need to approach at some point to hand an exhibit or evidence, fine, just

1 request leave, but do not talk walking back and forth because 2 these microphones will not pick you up, and the court reporter 3 won't be able to hear you, all right? 4 MR. WIEST: Very good. 5 THE COURT: You may proceed. 6 DR. JEANA ERICKSON STANLEY, 7 having first been duly sworn, testified as follows: 8 DIRECT EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. WIEST: 10 Q. Dr. Stanley, where do you live? 11 A. Grand Bay, Alabama. 12 Are you married? Q. 13 Α. Yes, sir. 14 How many children do you have? Q. 15 I have five children. Α. 16 What are their ages? Q. 17 Eight, seven, six and twin three-year-olds. 18 Ο. How many of them are in school right now? 19 Α. All five of them. 20 I am going to talk about that in some detail in a minute. Q. Let me just get a little bit more background from you. 21 Where 22 were you born and raised? Biloxi, Mississippi. 23 Α. And did you go to church in Biloxi, Mississippi? 24

25

Α.

Yes.

- 1 Q. Where did you go to church in Biloxi, Mississippi?
- 2 A. Fatima Catholic Church.
- Q. Do you still have a home church in Mississippi?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Where is that?
- 6 A. Fatima Catholic Church.
- 7 | Q. You said you live in Alabama. Where do you work?
- 8 A. I work in Biloxi, Mississippi.
- 9 Q. Doing what?
- 10 A. I am a doctor of physical therapy.
- 11 Q. How long have you been doing that?
- 12 A. Nine years.
- 13 Q. How long have you worked in Biloxi, Mississippi?
- 14 A. All nine years.
- 15 Q. Where does your husband work?
- 16 A. In Biloxi, Mississippi, as well.
- 17 Q. What does he do?
- 18 A. He is a director of funeral services for Bradford O'Keefe
- 19 Funeral Home.
- 20 Q. How long has he been doing that?
- 21 A. Ten years.
- 22 | Q. Where is your family or parents located?
- 23 A. Biloxi, Mississippi.
- 24 \ Q. How long have they lived there?
- 25 A. For at least 50 years.

- 1 How about your husband's family, where is he from?
- 2 Α. Gulfport, Mississippi.
- 3 And are his parents also in Gulfport? Q.
- 4 Α. Yes.
- 5 Do you own real property in Mississippi? Q.
- 6 Α. Yes.
- 7 Where do you own real property in Mississippi? Ο.
- 8 Biloxi, Mississippi. Α.
- 9 And do you own that house free and clear?
- 10 Α. Yes.
- 11 You indicated that you own, or I am sorry, that you
- 12 currently reside in Grand Bay, Alabama. Do you own that house
- free and clear? 13
- 14 No. Α.
- 15 Are you paying a mortgage on that?
- 16 Α. Yes.
- 17 Where are you currently registered to vote?
- 18 Α. I am registered to vote in Mobile County, Alabama.
- 19 And where is your driver's license? Q.
- 20 Α. Mobile County, Alabama.
- 21 And that was so you could establish residency there? Q.
- 22 Α. Yes.
- 23 For your children to be able to attend school there?
- 24 Α. Yes.
- How about your husband, where is he registered to vote? 25 Q.

- 0. And where does he have his driver's license?
- 3 A. In Harrison County, Biloxi, Mississippi.
- 4 Q. How about your children's friends, where are they located?
- 5 A. Most of their friends are on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.
- Q. Do they do any sports or camps in Mississippi?
- 7 A. Yes.

- Q. Where?
- 9 A. They have participated in the Gulfport High School
- 10 baseball camps, the Marine Mammal Institute Sea Camps. They go
- 11 to Shuckers games and things like that.
- 12 Q. So that begs the question, why are you currently living in
- 13 Alabama?
- 14 A. The only reason we moved to Alabama was so our children
- could attend schools without having to have vaccinations.
- Q. Have you completed a religious exemption process in
- 17 Alabama for the children?
- 18 | A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And they granted that to you in Alabama?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. If your children were permitted to attend school with
- religious exemption in Mississippi, would you return to
- 23 Mississippi and immediately enroll them in school?
- 24 A. Immediately, yes.
- Q. And why would you do that?

- and our jobs, our livelihood is on the Mississippi Gulf Coast
- 3 in Biloxi, specifically.
- 4 Q. By the way, what state do you pay income taxes to?
- 5 A. Mississippi.
- 6 Q. And your husband, too?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. What religion do you associate with?
- 9 A. We are practicing Catholics.
- 10 Q. I understand that the defendants are not going to really
- 11 contest this, but you and your husband have a sincerely held
- 12 religious belief against vaccinating your children?
- 13 | A. Yes.
- Q. So sincere, in fact, that you have had to move out of the
- 15 state, at least temporarily?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. And has that been a burden on you?
- 18 A. Absolutely.
- 19 | Q. How has that been a burden on you?
- 20 A. Financially, emotionally. We're not able to see our
- 21 | family near as much. We don't have our support system around
- 22 | us. Just having to move to a new city where we have literally
- 23 no one and start our kids in school there when all of our
- 24 | family is back here.
- 25 Q. Let me ask, if it came to it would you go to prison rather

- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. Mississippi does not have a religious exemption process
- 4 like Alabama and almost every other state, right?
- 5 A. No, it does not.
- 6 Q. They do allow for medical exemptions?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Your children don't not qualify for medical exemption?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. How often are you and your husband commuting to and from
- 11 Mississippi because of this onerous vaccine requirement?
- 12 A. Every day, minus weekends, but every day for work.
- 13 Q. And I know you indicated this, but you're a working parent
- 14 and your husband is obviously working, too?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Has that put a strain because of the distance from the
- grandparents to be able to help you out?
- 18 | A. Yes.
- 19 Q. How often do the grandparents get to see their
- 20 grandchildren because of the fact that you are at least
- 21 | temporarily located in Alabama?
- 22 A. Once every few months.
- Q. By the way, where are you currently -- do you temporarily
- 24 attend church anywhere in Alabama?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 | 0. Where?
- 2 A. St. John the Baptist Catholic Church in Grand Bay,
- 3 Alabama.
- 4 Q. Did your husband used to be able to attend church with the
- 5 | family when you were living in Mississippi?
- 6 | A. Yes.
- Q. Just for the record, when did you have to move to Alabama
- 8 to enroll your children in school?
- 9 A. When my oldest turned school age.
- 10 Q. Which was what year?
- 11 | A. 2017.
- 12 Q. So before then, you were a permanent resident and citizen
- of Alabama?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 Q. And when that happened, would your husband meet you for
- 16 | church from work?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. He would take off for his lunch break?
- 19 **A.** Yes.
- Q. Can't do that anymore?
- 21 A. He works every third weekend, so on weekends he doesn't
- 22 | work he is able to attend church with us, but on that third
- weekend he is not able to because he can't make the drive back
- 24 and forth. He was previously able to do that.
- 25 Q. Mississippi is your home church?

- Α. Yes.
- Is that where you do the Christmas and Easter services?
- 3 Α. We did up until a few years back. It just became too
- 4 much.

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- Ο. Do you still do events with the Mississippi church?
- Our children were all baptized there. 6 Α. Yes.
- 7 What's been the expense to your family in terms of this scenario that you are living under right now? 8
- 9 Mortgage-wise, we could've saved up what I estimated was
- 10 approximately \$200,000 in the last six years of living in
- 11 Alabama. Just having to pay a mortgage versus not having to
- 12 pay one, that's not including the mileage and gas money to
- drive each day to and from work for my husband and myself. 13 And
- then, obviously, visiting family and friends over here. 14
- 15 Q. Has Mississippi's vaccine regime, have you felt a coercive
- 16 of pressure to vaccinate your children to reenroll them in
- 17 Mississippi?
- 18 Α. Yes.
- 19 And would you agree that Mississippi has burdened your
- 20 religious exercise by putting you to the choice of literally
- 21 having to move out of the state?
- 22 MR. SHANNON: Object to the leading, Your Honor.
- 23 **THE COURT:** Let's rephrase the question.
- MR. WIEST: Certainly, Your Honor. 24
- BY MR. WIEST: 25

- Q. Did you feel coerced to have to move out of the state
- 2 because of the vaccine regime?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And the alternative to that would be vaccinating your
- 5 children?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 | Q. And you weren't going to do that, why?
- 8 A. I have prayed about this subject for multiple years, and I
- 9 have -- I apologize. I have been so convicted to not despite
- 10 the trials and tribulations that it's caused our family.
- 11 Q. Ma'am, are you aware of anyone else besides your family
- 12 that's in this situation?
- 13 | A. Yes.
- 14 Q. How many other folks are in the same situation?
- 15 A. Multiple.
- 16 Q. Some of whom are sitting in the audience?
- 17 A. Yes. Too many to name.
- 18 MR. WIEST: Nothing further, Your Honor.
- 19 **THE COURT:** Counsel, any cross-examination?
- 20 MR. SHANNON: No, Your Honor. We would reserve any
- 21 questions at this time for this witness.
- 22 **THE COURT:** Any cross?
- 23 MR. BENTLEY: No, Your Honor.
- 24 THE COURT: All right. Can she be excused or is she
- 25 || subject to recall?

Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Please state your full name for the court

sir?

THE WITNESS:

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1
      reporter.
 2
                          Paul Matthew Perkins.
                WITNESS:
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                THE COURT:
                            Whenever you're ready, counsel.
 4
                               PAUL PERKINS,
 5
      having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:
 6
                             DIRECT EXAMINATION
 7
      BY MR. MOLLER:
           Pastor Perkins, where do you currently live?
 8
 9
           Vancleave, Mississippi.
10
       Ο.
           And who lives there with you?
11
       A.
           My wife and two of our children.
12
           And what are the ages of your children?
       Q.
           We have five children, 27, 25, 22 and 18 and 10.
13
       Α.
14
           Is your 18 year old in school?
       Q.
15
           He is in a gap year right now. He will be going to
16
      college this fall.
17
           And what grade is your ten year old in?
18
       Α.
           Fifth grade.
19
           And where does she attend school?
20
       Α.
           She is homeschooled.
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Where were you born and raised?

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Q.

- 22 I was born in Warsaw, Indiana, and raised in the
- 23 northeast, I went to college in Boston, moved to Ocean Springs 24 in 1989.
- 25 And have you been in Mississippi since 1989?

- 2 until 2007, we lived in the Philippines.
- Q. And when did you come back to Mississippi?
- 4 A. In February of 2007. And we came back, and then I became
- 5 the pastor of Grace Baptist Church in August of 2007, so that's
- 6 when it was more permanent.
- 7 Q. Where is Grace Baptist Church?
- 8 A. Ocean Springs.
- 9 | Q. Ocean Springs. And can you describe how you came back and
- 10 became the pastor at Grace Baptist?
- 11 A. We had served at the church and youth ministries and music
- 12 ministries and then became missionaries. We came home after
- 13 Hurricane Katrina. It had affected our support level, and we
- 14 needed to check on family and see how things were here and then
- 15 replace some of the support that we had lost.
- 16 Q. And you mentioned Grace Baptist school. Is that a
- 17 Christian school?
- 18 A. Yes, Grace Baptist Academy is a ministry of our church,
- 19 Grace Baptist Church. It's located on the same property.
- 20 Q. On the same property. What's your day-to-day role at
- 21 Grace Baptist?
- 22 A. I am the headmaster and I teach two classes.
- 23 Q. Does your wife work?
- 24 A. My wife homeschools our daughter, and she helps to take
- 25 care of her mom who just came out of a rehab, and also with my

- 1 mom who is in stage 4 or 5 Parkinson's. She takes care of some
- 2 of the elderly folks in our church helping different needs that
- 3 they have. Sometimes they will call her in moments of anxiety.
- 4 And one of our elder senior saints, Mr. Al, who just lost his
- 5 wife, he'll work himself into high blood pressure, heart rate
- 6 going up. So my wife may talk to him for an hour. So she is
- 7 not in a paid position, but she does work. She is the church
- pianist, helps teach in classes and stays pretty busy. 8
- 9 Understood. Your daughter, where do most of her friends
- attend school? 10
- 11 Most of her friends either attend school at Grace Baptist
- 12 Academy or are homeschooled, and they all go to church
- together. 13
- 14 And would you say she interacts with them pretty regular?
- 15 Α. Yes.
- 16 What religion do you belong to?
- 17 Christian. Α.
- 18 Q. What denomination?
- 19 Α. Baptist.
- 20 Q. And how long have you been a Christian?
- I became a Christian in July of 1979. 21 Α.
- 22 Would you say religious beliefs are an essential part of Q.
- 23 your life?
- Yes, sir. 24 Α.
- How do your religious beliefs impact your life on a 25

1 day-to-day basis?

A. We try to live in following what the Bible would teach us, so simple things such as seeking the Lord early, spending time in devotional Bible reading prayer times. And then, of course, being a pastor, it involves my trips to the hospital. Saturday morning one of our senior saints passed away at Ocean Springs Hospital. So I get a phone call, and family has been called in, so it might be something to that extent. It might be counseling families, being in their homes. We are involved in a lot of different ministries of the church, sometimes it's at George County jail. But overall, how we live, how we treat people, respect others. We try to follow the teachings that we learn from the Bible.

- Q. And do your religious beliefs inform how you educate your children?
- A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And how you run Grace Baptist Academy?
 - A. Yes, sir. We want to obviously teach math and sciences and history and all, but we want to teach it with a God world view. Obviously, we believe that God created from scripture. And, of course, we teach the evolution and the other things, but we want our children to understand they're created in the image of God and he has a plan for their lives.
 - Q. It's our understanding that the Attorney General is not going to be questioned in the sincerity of your religious

- beliefs with regard to vaccination. But I do want to ask, do 1
- 2 your religious beliefs prohibit you from vaccinating your
- children? 3
- 4 Yes, sir. Α.
- 5 Does your wife share those religious objections?
- 6 Α. Yes, she does.
- 7 Do you have religious objections to all vaccines or just
- to some vaccines? 8
- 9 To all. Α.
- 10 Why is your daughter not enrolled at Grace Baptist
- 11 Academy?
- 12 Because of the Mississippi State vaccine requirements. Α.
- Would you say that Mississippi's vaccination requirements 13 O.
- are substantially burdening your religious beliefs? 14
- 15 MR. SHANNON: Object to the leading, Your Honor.
- 16 **THE COURT:** Let's rephrase the question, counsel.
- 17 BY MR. MOLLER:
- 18 Are your religious beliefs burdened by that vaccination
- 19 law?
- Yes, sir. 20 Α.
- Do you feel coerced by the state to abandon your religious 21
- beliefs against vaccinations? 22
- Yes, sir. 23 Α.
- Has the state's vaccination laws created tension between 24
- 25 your educational mission as the headmaster of Grace Baptist

- Academy in upholding your religious beliefs? 1
- 2 Yes, sir. Α.
 - Q. How so?

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- 4 We have families that would desire to put their children 5 in a Christian school, Christian environment. And when we are asked, where do you stand with immunizations and vaccines and 6 7 such, we have to tell them that we are following the 8 Mississippi State requirements. And so if a child enrolls, 9 they have to bring an immunization record with them.
- 10 parents who are not in agreement with that, will walk away and 11 not put their children in our school.
- 12 So families in Mississippi have attempted -- with unvaccinated children have wanted to enroll at Grace Baptist, 13 14 but you had to turn them away?
 - Yes, sir. Α.
 - Sir, I want to just briefly discuss the impacts the mandatory vaccination laws have on your family. Can you please explain how it's affecting your family?
 - A. Because of being involved in ministry, our lives are hectic at times, often. And so my daughter, Tessa, is a little behind in her math and her homeschooling. My wife, this past week, for example, spent overnight with her mom at the CRC in Singing River Hospital in Pascagoula. And so she was out of the home for a couple of days last week, and so we have to try to figure out how to get classes together, when to do that.

Some of her classes were at the hospital, and that's not the greatest setting, but trying to do that.

For my wife, she has wanted to be a doula and began to study that with a midwife friend of hers, but having to homeschool kind of curtailed that thought for her in her life. And then myself, I have a Christian school that I teach in, I participate in it. And I can't enroll my daughter in that school because of these requirements.

- And would your daughter enroll in this school if she was able to obtain a religious exemption?
- Α. Yes, sir. She wants to be there.
- 12 She wants to be there. And you mentioned your son is Q. going to college in Indiana; is that correct? 13
 - Yes, sir, he is, in the fall. Α.
- Did he consider furthering his studies in Mississippi? 15
 - Yes, sir. I had a pastor friend that sent me an email that Mississippi College was offering scholarships to Baptist preachers' kids if they could enroll by January of '23. because of the vaccine requirements I knew that they would have, we did not accept that scholarship that would've been very beneficial for our family. So we'll be paying for college
 - Does he share similar religious beliefs as you and the rest of your family against vaccinations?
 - Yes, sir. Α.

in Indiana.

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- 1 When did you become the headmaster of Grace Baptist?
- 2 Α. 2007.
- 3 Anytime since you have been the headmaster there, have
- 4 unvaccinated children ever been enrolled at this school?
- 5 Yes, sir. When I first arrived, I didn't think about it
- or research it, I just accepted the flow of what was going on 6
- 7 in the school when I arrived. So we didn't ask about
- immunization records when students would come, and then I had a 8
- 9 pastor friend in Gulfport say, hey --
- 10 MR. SHANNON: Object to the hearsay, Your Honor, move
- 11 to strike.
- 12 THE COURT: I'll sustain. See if you can rephrase
- the question. 13
- BY MR. MOLLER: 14
- O. Can you describe the situation of when children were 15
- 16 enrolled and you had to disenroll them without speculating
- 17 about their beliefs?
- When we learned the law, we met with the parents of the 18
- 19 school and said, we have not been asking about immunization
- 20 records, the law says that we are required, we will be in the
- future, and so if you choose not to be a part of that, then 21
- 22 we'll have to not allow you to come back to the school.
- And did you have to kick children out of the school? 23
- Α. Yes, sir. There were students that did not come back. 24
- One family moved to Florida, the others chose to homeschool. 25

- 1 And are there any unvaccinated children enrolled at Grace
- 2 Baptist now?
- 3 Α. No, sir.
- And why is that? 4 Q.
- 5 Α. Because of the Mississippi state law.
- 6 Ο. You understand that because you are the headmaster of
- 7 Grace Baptist school, the Attorney General and her prosecutor
- can subject you to criminal prosecution? 8
- 9 Objection, leading, lack of foundation. MR. SHANNON:
- BY MR. MOLLER: 10
- 11 Q. You understand if you violate Mississippi's Compulsory
- 12 Vaccination Law in your role as the headmaster, that you could
- be subjected to criminal prosecution? 13
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- Did the possibility of prosecution by the State of 15
- 16 Mississippi factor into your decision to remove your
- 17 unvaccinated children from school?
- 18 Α. Yes, sir.
- 19 Can you state it louder for the record? Q.
- 20 Α. Yes, sir.
- How many children are enrolled at Grace Baptist right now? 21 Q.
- 22 I believe it's 45 right now. Α.
- And you described a situation where children had to 23
- 24 disenroll from the school, how many was that?
- 25 Α. Either nine or ten. I'd have to go back and look.

- 1 Forty-five, has that number stayed relatively constant 2 around that number, forty-five?
 - Α. It's up and down.
- 4 At the time that ten left the school, how many would you 5 estimate were total in the school?
- Probably 50, between 50 and 60 then. 6 Α.
- 7 So it was a significant number of children that left?
- Yes, sir. 8 Α.

- 9 Other than your daughter, are there other unvaccinated
- 10 children you are aware of who would like to enroll at Grace
- 11 Baptist school right now?
- 12 Yes, sir. Α.
- And do these families have religious beliefs that preclude 13
- them from vaccinating their children? 14
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- 16 If a religious exemption were available in Mississippi,
- 17 have any of them told you that they would like to enroll their
- 18 children at Grace Baptist?
- 19 MR. SHANNON: Objection, hearsay.
- 20 THE COURT: Sustained. See if you can rephrase it, 21 counsel.
- 22 MR. MOLLER: Yes, sir.
- BY MR. MOLLER: 23
- Q. Are you aware of families with unvaccinated children that 24 25 would enroll at Grace Baptist Academy?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And they would seek the religious exemption if one were available?
- 4 A. Yes, sir.
 - MR. MOLLER: That's all I have, Your Honor.
- 6 THE COURT: Any cross-examination?
- 7 MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, we would reserve our 8 questions for this witness at this time.
 - THE COURT: Counsel?
 - MR. BENTLEY: No cross, Your Honor.
 - THE COURT: Do you want him -- is he allowed to remain in the courtroom if you are reserving your questions? I guess I should've asked this earlier. You excused the previous witness, so I assume that means you aren't concerned --
 - MR. SHANNON: I think with regard to this witness, we prefer that he remain excluded.
 - THE COURT: All right. Sir, you can step down, but I will ask that you please remain outside the courtroom in case you are called again by the defense.
 - Who would be the next witness for the plaintiffs?
- 21 MR. SIRI: Next witness, Your Honor, would be Brandi 22 Renfroe.
 - THE COURT: We'll have her come in.
- Ma'am, if you will come up to the front here. If you would, please, come here, place your left hand on the Bible,

- I am married. 1 Α.
- 2 Do you have children?
- 3 Α. I do.
- 4 How many? Q.
- 5 Α. Two.
- And what are their ages and grade levels? 6
- 7 Their ages are 11 and 9, and they are in the fourth and Α.
- 8 fifth grades.
- 9 I am going to ask you a few questions about your ties to
- 10 Mississippi for a minute. Where were you born and raised?
- 11 I was born and raised in Ocean Springs, Mississippi.
- 12 And were you raised going to church in Mississippi?
- 13 Α. I was.
- 14 What church did you go to? Q.
- 15 St. Alphonsus Catholic Church. Α.
- 16 Did other members of your family go there?
- 17 Α. Yes, all.
- 18 Q. Everybody?
- 19 Α. Everybody.
- 20 Do you still go to that church?
- I do. 21 Α.
- 22 You are currently living in Grand Bay, Alabama, you said.
- 23 How far over the border in Alabama do you live from
- Mississippi? 24
- 25 I live just a few minutes over the state line.

- 1 And where do you currently work?
- 2 Α. I work in Mississippi.
- 3 And what do you do? Q.
- 4 I am a court reporter. Α.
- 5 And where does your husband work? Q.
- 6 Α. He works in Mississippi, also, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.
- 7 And what does he do? Q.
- 8 He is a realtor. Α.
- 9 Presumably, you and your husband have to commute into
- 10 Mississippi every day and back; right?
- 11 Α. That's correct.
- 12 Where are all your husband's and family friends?
- All in Mississippi. All the families are in Mississippi 13
- 14 for both of us.
- 15 And all of your children's friends?
- 16 That is correct. Α.
- 17 Also in Mississippi?
- 18 Α. Yes, also Mississippi.
- 19 If you didn't have to move to Alabama, would your commute
- 20 to work be shorter?
- 21 Yes, significantly. Α.
- 22 And your husband's commute to work? Q.
- Yes, also significantly. 23 Α.
- 24 How about the commute to go see your family and friends?
- 25 Α. Yes, it is definitely longer.

- 1 Has the fact that you live in Alabama made it so that you
- 2 missed out on opportunities to be able to see family and
- 3 friends?
- 4 A lot. A lot. Α.
- 5 Is that true for your children as well?
- 6 Α. Yes, it is. It's too far to just swing by and have a
- 7 playdate or visit with family a lot of times.
- 8 And none of your family is in Alabama; correct?
- 9 Α. No.
- 10 Q. Everybody is in Mississippi?
- 11 Α. Everyone is in Mississippi.
- 12 And why do you live in Alabama?
- Because we do not have an option for a religious exception 13 Α.
- 14 in Mississippi.
- 15 When you say not an option for religious exemption, do you
- 16 mean to attend school in Mississippi?
- 17 Α. That is correct.
- 18 In Alabama, your children, you said, attended school. Q.
- 19 they attend school with a religious exemption to vaccination?
- 20 Α. They do.
- Can you apply for a religious exemption in Alabama? 21 Q.
- 22 Α. Yes, I did.
- 23 Was it a process for obtaining that exemption? Q.
- 24 Α. There was a process for obtaining it.
- 25 Q. And you were approved?

- 1 A. Yes, I was.
- Q. Can you tell me any of the things that your children do in
- 3 Mississippi even though they live in Alabama?
- 4 A. Yes. They are both on Mississippi baseball teams, both of
- 5 them. One is on, actually, two baseball teams in Mississippi,
- 6 league and travel ball. They are both on travel ball in
- 7 Mississippi, so...
- 8 Q. And the baseball season, how long is that?
- 9 | A. It starts in August, and we have a little break over the
- 10 holidays, and then spring picks up, and it probably ends around
- 11 the end of June.
- 12 Q. So nine months out of the year?
- 13 A. Or longer.
- 14 Q. Or longer. How many days per week on average during the
- 15 nine months of the baseball season do your children travel into
- 16 Mississippi to play in the baseball league or in one of the
- 17 baseball activities?
- 18 A. Between both of them, it's almost daily.
- 19 Q. So pretty much every day one of your children is coming to
- 20 Mississippi to play baseball?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Other than coming to Mississippi to play baseball -- let
- me ask you this: And when they do that, I assume they are
- 24 | interacting with other children in Mississippi?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 2 children who live in Mississippi?
- 3 A. Yes, they all live in Mississippi. These are Mississippi
- 4 baseball teams.
- Q. And other than coming into Mississippi for baseball, do
- 6 your children come into Mississippi to engage in any other
- 7 | activities?
- 8 A. Yes, to visit with family and friends. And we go fishing
- 9 | in Mississippi, boating. We're members of the yacht club in
- 10 Pascagoula, Mississippi, so we're over there often, especially
- during the summer, boating, playing tennis, swimming, fishing
- off the piers.
- Q. How often do you go to the yacht club during the course of
- 14 the year?
- 15 A. Several times a week, including the weekends.
- 16 Q. All year long?
- 17 A. More in the summer.
- 18 Q. And do they play with other children at the yacht club?
- 19 A. Yes. Most of their friends are at the yacht club.
- 20 Q. How about holidays with family, do you come to Mississippi
- 21 to spend time in Mississippi with family?
- 22 A. Every holiday.
- 23 Q. And how big is your family?
- 24 A. My dad is one of ten and my mom was one of six, and
- 25 cousins and -- there are a lot. We have a big family.

- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. So when you have these family gatherings, it sounds like
- 4 there would be a lot of kids running around?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. And your kids play with all the other kids?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Their cousins, effectively?
- 9 A. Right, correct.
- Q. And you mentioned earlier you attend church in Mississippi
- 11 still?
- 12 A. That's correct.
- 13 Q. And you come with your husband and your kids to church?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. How about anything else like just normal routine affairs
- 16 like haircuts and so forth, do you do those in Alabama or do
- 17 you still come to Mississippi for those?
- 18 A. We do those in Mississippi. We come over to eat, we come
- 19 over to hang with the friends and do activities in Mississippi.
- Q. So when did you move to Alabama?
- 21 A. We moved to Alabama when my oldest was five, and he is 11
- 22 now.
- Q. So about six years ago, okay. And before you moved to
- 24 Alabama, I guess it was during preschool, did your children
- 25 attend school anywhere?

- 1 Preschool, they attended in Grand Bay, Alabama, but we
- 2 lived in Mississippi because it was a private school, and we
- 3 drove them daily for a year and a half to preschool.
- 4 How long is that drive?
 - A. 40 minutes.
- 6 Q. Each way?

- 7 Α. Each way.
- So for about a year and a half you drove 40 minutes each 8
- 9 way from Mississippi to Alabama to put your children in
- 10 preschool?
- 11 That's correct, so they could have the experience of
- 12 preschool.
- And they weren't able to attend preschool in Mississippi, 13
- 14 was that because they didn't receive the vaccines that are
- 15 required?
- 16 That's correct. We were denied. Α.
- 17 When you think of home, where do you think of home? In
- 18 your mind when you think of home, where do you think of?
- 19 Α. Home is Mississippi.
- 20 Do you own a house in Mississippi? Q.
- Yes, we do. 21 Α.
- 22 Is that the house you think of when you think of home? Q.
- That would be our home if we could live in Mississippi. 23 Α.
- 24 Do you spend summers there?
- 25 A. We do.

- 2 A. All holidays.
- Q. Important family events, is that where you have those?
- 4 A. Birthdays.
- Q. And when your kids think of home, where do they think home
- 6 -- where do they think of home?
- 7 A. Mississippi.
- 8 Q. And your husband?
- 9 A. Mississippi, definitely.
- 10 Q. What state is your driver's license from?
- 11 A. Mississippi.
- 12 Q. And what city are you registered to vote in?
- 13 A. Mississippi.
- 14 Q. If your children were permitted to attend school with a
- religious exemption for the mandate of vaccines, would you
- 16 return to Mississippi?
- 17 A. Absolutely.
- 18 Q. What religion do you associate with?
- 19 A. Catholicism.
- Q. How long would you say you have been a practicing
- 21 Catholic?
- 22 A. Since I was born. I was baptized into the Catholic church
- 23 at St. Alphonsus.
- Q. Did you have religious education of any kind, like a
- 25 Sunday school?

- 2 grade through 12th grade.
- Q. And where did you receive your first reconciliation,
- 4 | communion, confirmation?
- 5 A. At St. Alphonsus Catholic Church in Ocean Springs.
- 6 Q. What about your children?
- 7 A. Same, they have both received -- they were both baptized
- 8 | in the church at St. Alphonsus, and they have both received
- 9 their first reconciliation and first communion at St.
- 10 Alphonsus?
- 11 Q. Would it be fair to say that your religious beliefs are a
- 12 | central part of your daily life?
- 13 A. Absolutely.
- Q. Does it dictate how your daily and weekly habits in terms
- of what you do and what you think?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. Does it guide how you raise your family?
- 18 A. It absolutely does.
- 19 Q. Do you engage in any type of daily prayers?
- 20 A. I do.
- 21 Q. Could you describe some of those?
- 22 $\|$ A. Sure. When I am driving, I like to say the rosary daily.
- 23 I pray with my kids. We pray before games or big events, or if
- 24 they have a test, and before they leave for school we'll say a
- 25 small prayer, and then we pray at night before they go to bed.

- 2 A. Yes, it is.
- Q. So it's every evening. Is it every morning, too?
- 4 A. Sometimes. Like I said, if they have a test at school or
- 5 something going on, we may say a prayer before they head out
- 6 the door.
- 7 Q. Do your children pray as well?
- 8 A. Yes, they do.
- 9 \ Q. Do they ever ask you to pray on anything?
- 10 A. Yes. As a matter of fact, my son came to me this morning
- 11 and asked me to pray.
- 12 Q. Is there any type of religious symbols or items in your
- 13 home?
- 14 A. Yes, we have -- I have several crosses in the home all
- over. I have Mary statues inside and in the garden. I have
- 16 the "Our Father" prayer, each of my grandmother's "Our Father"
- 17 plates displayed.
- 18 0. And I assume you -- I am assuming you observe Lent, Easter
- 19 and Christmas and all the other --
- 20 A. Yes, we observe all that.
- 21 Q. Have you been a member of any type of religious groups?
- 22 | A. I am currently in a rosary prayer group that I have been
- 23 in since 2002, local ladies along the Gulf Coast. We get
- 24 | together.
- 25 | Q. And what do you do in this group?

- 2 prayed for. And we always end with saying the rosary for those
- 3 that we pray for, things that we need to pray.
- Q. Can you please explain some of the harms that you believe
- 5 have resulted from your children not being able to attend
- 6 school in Mississippi?
- 7 A. Well, they have missed out tremendously on things that
- 8 their friends get to do. As they're getting older now, they're
- 9 recognizing these issues and they get upset about it. So their
- 10 | friends had spring break, a different spring break than ours
- 11 and couldn't do the things they wanted to do with them when all
- 12 the friends were getting together, and they recognize this now.
- 13 It's upsetting for them. So we just miss out on a lot. We
- 14 can't just swing by for a minute and hang out and play like we
- 15 used to do. It's a process. And more than likely, we can't do
- 16 | it. It's just -- it's too much. It's too far to run by
- 17 someplace. But we used to live in the middle of everything
- 18 where you could run here, run there. It's not like that
- 19 anymore, and we don't have the friends and the family and
- 20 | connections over there like we do in Mississippi, so that's why
- 21 | we basically sleep and go to school in Alabama and everything
- 22 else is in Mississippi.
- Q. Lost time with family because you have had to move to
- 24 | Alabama?
- 25 A. Absolutely we have lost time. We used to spend a lot of

- 2 a very close family, and we have not been able to have that.
- 3 It would go from living in Mississippi, we would see our
- 4 parents every couple days, at least, to maybe every couple
- 5 weeks now or three weeks. And we just lost a lot of good time
- 6 when we had to move. We have lost that and we can't get that
- 7 back.
- 8 Q. The defendants here have agreed not to -- they're not
- 9 | contesting sincerely the nature of your religious beliefs that
- 10 are contrary to the practice of immunization. But I will just
- 11 ask, is it because of the sincere nature of your beliefs and
- 12 your religious beliefs contrary to vaccination that you have
- 13 endured all the hardships you have just described?
- 14 A. Yes, that is correct.
- 15 Q. But for your religious beliefs with regards to
- 16 vaccination, would you otherwise be able to meet the
- 17 | requirements of Mississippi and attend -- your children to
- 18 attend school here?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. But based on the mandatory vaccine statute in Mississippi,
- 21 | you can't enroll your children in Mississippi; correct?
- 22 A. That is correct.
- 23 Q. Has Mississippi's vaccination requirements burdened your
- 24 religious exercise by forcing you to choose between residing
- 25 and educating your children in the state or undertaken

- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. Does Mississippi's vaccination requirement, if you
- 4 | complied with them, substantially burden your religious
- 5 beliefs?
- 6 | A. Yes.
- 7 Q. If it came to it, would you go to prison before
- 8 vaccinating your children?
- 9 A. Of course.
- 10 Q. Ms. Renfroe, if Mississippi had a vaccination -- had a
- 11 religious exemption to the vaccination requirements here in the
- 12 state, would you immediately bring your family back and enroll
- 13 your children in school in Mississippi?
- 14 A. Yes, immediately, I would.
- 15 MR. SIRI: Your Honor, I have a number of exhibits
- 16 I'd like to show the witness.
- 17 **THE COURT:** All right, you may approach. I assume
- 18 | counsel for defense has seen these?
- 19 MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, the plaintiffs' counsel has
- 20 provided us with a binder with three exhibits in it. I assume
- 21 that's what he is referencing.
- 22 MR. SIRI: Yes.
- 23 **THE COURT:** Okay.
- 24 BY MR. SIRI:
- 25 Q. Ms. Renfroe, have you visited the Mississippi Department

- 2 A. I have.
- Q. Can you please turn to tab 1 of the binder that's been
- 4 provided to you?
- 5 A. Okay.
- Q. Have you seen this document before that is in tab 1 of the
- 7 binder?
- 8 A. Yes, I have.
- 9 Q. Would it be correct to say that this is the Mississippi
- 10 Department of Health's medical exemption form for the vaccine
- 11 mandate for kindergarten through 12th grade that is available
- on the Mississippi Department of Health's website?
- 13 A. Yes, it is.
- Q. In looking through the Department of Health's website and
- otherwise, to your knowledge, are you aware of any religious
- 16 exemption form that exists to the vaccine requirements in the
- 17 State of Mississippi?
- 18 A. No, there is not one.
- 19 Q. Anything at all similar for this exemption form that they
- 20 have for medical exemptions that they might have for religious
- 21 exemptions?
- 22 A. None.
- 23 Q. Can you please turn to tab 2 of the binder?
- 24 | THE COURT: Let me ask, counsel, are you offering
- 25 these in evidence or are these just for identification?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

BY MR. SIRI:

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- Q. Similarly, Ms. Renfroe, turning to tab 2, have you seen this web printout of a web page before from the Mississippi Department of Health website?
- 8 A. Yes, I have.
 - Q. And is it correct -- would it be correct to say that this is a printout of the Department of Health's website which reflects the available medical exemption process to the vaccine mandates in Mississippi for kindergarten through 12th grade education?
- 14 A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Have you ever seen anything on the Mississippi Department of Health website that provides for any type of exemption process for religious reasons?
- 18 A. No, I have not.
- Q. Can you please turn to the third page of Exhibit 2. Do you see the bold text, black bolded text on that page?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. Have you seen that? It's on tab 2, the third page. Let me know when you found it.
- 24 A. Yes, I'm there.
- Q. Great. Do you see the black bolded text right there?

I do. Α.

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- 2 Have you ever seen that language before?
- 3 Α. Yes, I have.
- 4 Can you please read that out loud?
- 5 Α. Yes.
- THE COURT: Let me stop you. Technically, if it's 7 not in evidence you shouldn't be reading from it. So do you want to --
 - Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, I MR. SIRI: would like to move exhibits -- I'd like to move the documents in this binder into evidence. They are -- they all are government documents from the Mississippi Department of Health's website. They are all government documents, and Your Honor could take judicial notice of it.
 - This is offered as P-1, 2 and 3 then; is THE COURT: that right counsel?
 - MR. SIRI: Yes, Your Honor.
- 18 **THE COURT:** Any objection?
 - MR. SHANNON: None from the Attorney General, Your Honor.
 - MR. BENTLEY: Your Honor, on behalf of Dr. Edney, we don't have any objections. I agree that these are all taken from the Department of Health's website and they are publicly available documents.
- 25 THE COURT: All right. Based on that, the Court will

MR. SIRI: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Present her with the originals so she can mark and admit them and then you may proceed.

MR. SIRI: May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

(EXHIBITS P1, 2 AND 3 MARKED)

BY MR. SIRI:

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- Q. Ms. Renfroe, can you kindly read the bolded text on the third page of what's been marked as P-2?
- A. Yes. "Exemption from required immunizations for religious, philosophical or conscientious reasons is not allowed under Mississippi law."
 - Q. Thank you. Ms. Renfroe, could you kindly turn to the third tab which has been marked P-3?
 - A. Okay.
- 18 Q. Have you seen this document before?
- 19 A. Yes, I have.
- Q. Is it correct to state that this is a report that reflects
- 21 hundreds of medical exemptions that the State of Mississippi
- has granted to the vaccine mandates for kindergarten through
- 23 | 12th grade education in Mississippi?
- 24 A. Yes, it does.
- Q. Does this report, to your knowledge, reflect any harm that

THE COURT: Well, he is asking her about her review of the document, so I will overrule it. She can answer.

A. I did not.

BY MR. SIRI:

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Q. But again, Mississippi does not permit a religious

- 1 exemption; correct?
 - Correct, they do not. Α.
- 3 O. Ms. Renfroe, are you aware of other families in
- 4 Mississippi that can't send their children to school because
- 5 they object to vaccination for religious reasons?
- 6 Α. Yes.

- 7 Are you involved with a group that seeks to restore
- 8 religious exemption to vaccination in Mississippi?
- 9 Α. I am.
- 10 How many families would you estimate are part of that
- 11 group?
- 12 A. At least a couple hundred.
- Q. And these are all families that are in Mississippi or 13
- 14 would like to be in Mississippi to your knowledge?
- 15 Yes, that's correct.
- Do many of those families, based on your direct knowledge, 16
- 17 have sincerely held religious beliefs that prevent them from
- 18 vaccinating their children?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 MR. SHANNON: Objection, Your Honor, that would call
- for speculation. 21
- THE COURT: Lay more of a foundation of how she would 22
- 23 know that answer to that question.
- 24 MR. SIRI: Thank you, Your Honor.
- BY MR. SIRI: 25

A. Yes.

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- 4 MR. SHANNON: Object to the extent he is getting into hearsay, Your Honor.
 - MR. SIRI: I didn't ask about the substance of the communications, I just asked if she had communications, Your Honor.
 - THE COURT: Overruled.
- 10 A. Yes, I have.
- 11 BY MR. SIRI:
- Q. And during -- and have you interacted with many of those families over the course of the years?
- 14 A. Yes, I have.
- Q. Over the course of how many years have you interacted with
- 16 the families that are members of this group that you described?
- 17 A. Approximately ten years.
- Q. And through those interactions with the families that are
- members of this group, have you come to have an understanding
- 20 -- during those discussions, did you discuss -- did the topic
- 21 of discussion involve religious beliefs?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Did the topics of discussion include your religious
- 24 | beliefs?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 As well as the religious beliefs of those families?
- 2 Α. That's correct.

their children?

- 3 Based on those ten years of interactions with members of Q. 4 the group, is it your understanding that many members of this 5 group have religious beliefs that prevent them from vaccinating
 - MR. SHANNON: Object to hearsay.
 - THE COURT: Overruled. He has laid an adequate foundation in the Court's view. You may answer the question.
- 10 Α. Yes.

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- BY MR. SIRI:
- 12 But they don't have a process for obtaining a religious exemption to vaccination in Mississippi; correct? 13
- 14 A. That's correct.
- 15 They are all in the same boat as you; correct?
- That's correct. 16 Α.
- 17 Thank you, Ms. Renfroe. Your Honor, I MR. SIRI: 18 have no further questions.
- 19 **THE COURT:** Any questions from the defense?
- 20 MR. SHANNON: We reserve our questions for her, Your 21 Honor.
- 22 MR. BENTLEY: No questions, Your Honor.
 - THE COURT: Same question, can she be excused and remain in the courtroom or does she need to remain outside subject to recall?

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I'll give you 20 minutes each. How much THE COURT: do you want to reserve for your rebuttal?

Five minutes, Your Honor. Judge, we do MR. WIEST: have Pastor Perkins out in the hall still. We'd like to bring him back in since the proof is closed.

THE COURT: Yes, since the record is closed he is finally excused. He may return to the courtroom.

Let me ask before we get into argument, we have been going about an hour, does anybody need a comfort break before we get into that? 20 minutes each may take us about an hour.

MR. WIEST: Five minutes will be fine for that, thank you.

THE COURT: Let's take a short five-minute break and court will resume with closings at that time.

(RECESS TAKEN AT 10:33 A.M. UNTIL 10:46 A.M.).

THE COURT: All right. Back on the record. Counsel, you may proceed. The way this works, the way I'll usually do is I'll give you -- you have 15 minutes initially, I will give you a five-minute warning and a one-minute warning that you time is about up. I am not going to cut you off in mid-sentence, but that's your signal to start kind of wrapping things up, okay? You may proceed when you're ready.

> Your Honor, may it please the Court? MR. WIEST:

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. WIEST: We are here this morning to argue the

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issue of a preliminary injunction. And based on the papers and the submissions, I think when you look at the four factors, is there substantial likelihood of success on the merits. Honor, there's no real dispute between the parties on that, nor should there be.

Is there a substantial threat of irreparable injury if the injunction is not issued. Our reading of the papers indicates that the Attorney General is contesting that. I am going to address that thoroughly in this argument.

And as to the remaining two factors, those merge, particularly whereas here we have a constitutional violation.

Your Honor, and I am just going to briefly touch on the nature of what we're seeking here. We are seeking a mandatory injunction. We are requesting a religious exemption process. And we're simply asking the State of Mississippi, and in particular I suppose the Health Department -- I know we're going to talk about, perhaps, whether the Attorney General is a proper party or not. Even if she's not, the Health Department can create the form and the process and that would be fine with us, too. But we're looking for a process by which the plaintiffs, and frankly everyone else whose constitutional rights are being violated, which is a regular parent that has a sincerely held religious belief against vaccination, that they have a process just like Mississippi affords a medical process. And you saw the exhibits that got entered today. They have a

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process for medical exemptions. In fact, on the website they have got the form, they talk about how it's available. also talk about, by the way, that there is no religious exemption that at least the Department of Health currently will accept.

Briefly on the likelihood of success, Your Honor. I think it comes down to Fulton vs. the City of Philadelphia. That's a recent U.S. Supreme Court case where, effectively, the Supreme Court said, look, a law is not generally applicable if it invites the government to consider particular reasons for a person's conduct by providing a mechanism for individualized exemptions. That's what we've got here.

THE COURT: Slow down, counsel, so she can keep up with you.

MR. WIEST: Yes, Your Honor. We have that here under There is a mechanism for individualized secular Fulton. exemptions for medical reasons. There is a form and there's a process for it. And because there is, that also requires a religious process. And the state has to afford the same process to religious adherence that they afford to secular individuals that are seeking a medical exemption.

I think when you look at, even back to Employment Division versus Smith, the government, quote, may not refuse to extend that exemption system in the cases of religious hardship without a compelling reason. And if the state can accommodate

medical exemptions, they can accommodate religious exemptions.

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How many? You saw in Exhibit 3 there's been over 400 that were

Because the Attorney General has contested the irreparable

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granted a medical exemption-wise in 2022 alone.

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harm here, Your Honor, I want to spend some time on that in

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this argument. And, really, there are three cases that I think

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are primarily dispositive of the irreparable harm, two from the

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Fifth Circuit and one from the United States Supreme Court, and

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I wanted to focus in on those.

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In BST Holdings vs. Occupational Safety & Health

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Administration, that was a 2021 Fifth Circuit case. The Fifth

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Circuit acknowledged, quote, to substantially burden the

liberty interest of reluctant individual recipients put a

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choice between their job and their jabs. Well, here the choice

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is between parents' ability to educate their children and take

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advantage of the state educational system, publicly. Or as was

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the case with Pastor Perkins, even private schools are not

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permitted to avoid vaccination. Even private religious schools

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cannot avoid this mandatory vaccination requirement even if, as

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the case with Pastor Perkins, it substantially burdens the

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religious belief.

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So the same coercion that was present in BST, the same

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coercion by the way, Your Honor, that the Fifth Circuit

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addressed in 2022 in U.S. Navy Seals 1-26 vs. Biden where the

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Fifth Circuit mentioned that the harm is irreparable or there's

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no adequate remedy at law. And also acknowledged that the loss of First Amendment freedoms even for minimal periods of time unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury. This principle applies with equal force to the First Amendment.

And a base here as in Navy Seals, these plaintiffs are staring down even more than a choice between their job and their jabs, here it is their ability to educate their children in a public or private school setting in the State of Mississippi and their religious beliefs. And that is fundamentally coercion.

Finally, Your Honor, Tandon vs. Newsom, which was a U.S. Supreme Court case in 2021 where the Supreme Court acknowledged that First Amendment rights cannot be burdened even -- that includes free exercise rights, for even minimal periods of time. Well, here, there has been a burdening of those rights for substantial periods of time, and you heard some of that with the three plaintiffs.

Your Honor, on the weighing of harms and public interests. Again, those factors merge when the government, the opposing party, that's the Nken vs. Holder, we cited that. And the injunction does not disservice the public interest where it will, quote, prevent constitutional deprivations. And that comes right out of the Fifth Circuit decision in Jackson Women's Health Org. v. Currier, that is a 2014 case that was cited in our papers.

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Your Honor, I did want to address the scope of the And I know we made a supplemental filing this injunction. morning with an en banc, recent en banc decision out of the Fifth Circuit in Feds for Medical Freedom vs. Biden. There was also a vaccine mandate case in the review of what, effectively, was a national injunction that the Fifth Circuit ended up upholding. Now, we're not seeking a national injunction here, we're seeking a one-state injunction.

Again, it's not fully in the F.4th because it's a very, very recent case. But in the Lexis citation in 48 to 49, the Fifth Circuit is speaking about the scope of the injunction and they're saying, look, if it causes confusion or it's going to be difficult to enforce, you are perfectly within your right and, frankly, you should extend the injunction to be broad enough to afford a remedy to those that are injured. And here, the testimony that you have heard is that this injury extends beyond the named plaintiffs. If you're going to grant injunctive relief for Ms. Renfroe or Dr. Stanley, well how effectively do you do that if you don't extend it statewide? How are they going to do that? Are they going to bring in the injunction papers to each school and say, please let us in because our children are moving schools?

I think Feds for Medical Freedom stands for the proposition that a statewide injunction is appropriate against this law. We're not asking to strike down the state mandatory

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vaccination law. We are asking that the Department of Health and others acting in concert with it be required to offer a medical exemption process just like they do -- I mean, a religious exemption process just like they do a medical exemption process.

This is the kind of case that the U.S. Supreme Court has mentioned may well be a hybrid case under Citizens United vs. FEC, under John Doe 1 vs. Reed, where this distinction between as-applied and facial is a little blurred because this statute as applied to anyone that's in these plaintiffs' shoes who have a sincerely held religious belief against vaccination, which is going to be substantially burdened because they can't enroll their kids, is going to have the same relief.

In the absence of extending this injunction statewide and requiring the defendants to adopt a process and accept a religious exemption form is going to result in duplicitous litigation or perhaps the amendment of the pleadings to allow for a B2 class. We don't believe that that was necessary, that's why it's been plead the way it was. But we're happy to go back and take those steps if the Court feels we need to. We think the law is pretty clear that because this law is unconstitutional as applied to any religious believer that has their beliefs substantially burdened by this law and the injunctive relief would be narrow in that we're not requiring to actually grant religious exemptions, we're just requiring

the defendants to adopt a process that is going to have the state accept those that this is a hybrid case.

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We would prefer not to get into overbreadth, although that's another route by which the Court could extend injunctive relief, because if we get into overbreadth, you know, that could require the invalidation of the whole law. We're not sure that that's necessarily a good idea. Although here, there are a number, substantial number of laws, applications that would be unconstitutional under United States vs. Stevens, particularly as to every single religious adherent, and we heard that there's hundreds of them, that are going to be affected and have been affected by this law. And it's unconstitutional as to all of them.

Again, I think you can reach the same result coming at this two or three different ways, and it's the scope of the injunction relief that we're asking, that there be a religious exemption process, perhaps a form that is developed, and that the defendants accept that just as they do medical exemptions.

THE COURT: Got about five minutes, counsel.

I did want to allow for MR. WIEST: Yes, Your Honor. questions by the Court in terms of the Attorney General being a I know that they have taken umbrage with that. proper party. We would rely on our papers for that. But just to note that plainly Dr. Edney is a proper party, plainly the other defendants are proper parties. And even if the Attorney

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General -- by the way, the Attorney General, as I understand it, they are not arguing that they are not a proper party to the case, they are arguing that they may not be a proper party to the injunction because they don't have enough connection with the enforcement of it under Ex Parte Young. We have briefed that extensively. We'll rely on the papers. At the end of the day, from the plaintiffs' perspective, whether they are in or out, the Attorney General herself, in terms of within the -- is an enjoined party to the injunction, the result is the same from our perspective.

Judge, I did want to reserve the rest of my time for any questions the Court may have on the papers or anything else.

THE COURT: Well, I think what I'm going to do is I am going to wait until everybody is finished, and then I have some questions I will pose for everybody to address.

MR. WIEST: Absolutely. With that Your Honor, I'll just reserve the rest of the time for rebuttal.

THE COURT: You have got about eight minutes total left.

> MR. WIEST: Thank you.

THE COURT: Counsel?

MR. SHANNON: May it please the Court.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. SHANNON: Good morning, Your Honor. Rex Shannon with the Mississippi Attorney General's office.

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THE COURT: Good morning. Your Honor, we filed a brief and a supplemental brief in opposition to the plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction. We submit that the motion should be denied because the four governing factors do not support a preliminary injunction. I am not going to belabor those factors here today. They have been fully briefed.

I would reiterate that we are not here to question the sincerity of any of the plaintiffs' religious beliefs. believe the plaintiffs' counsel has somewhat overstated the Attorney General's position on irreparable harm. Just to clarify, the Attorney General respectfully maintains her position that the school vaccination statute has to be construed in conjunction with Mississippi's Religious Freedom Restoration Act, Mississippi Code 11-61-1. We believe that when these statutes, the school vaccination statute and state RFRA statute are read holistically, that the school vaccination law does not violate the First Amendment because the RFRA statute requires the State Health Department to offer a religious exemption option to the plaintiffs. The Attorney General stands on those arguments in her prior briefing. that basis, she respectfully submits that the motion for preliminary injunction should be denied.

Moving on, Your Honor. If the Court is inclined to grant a preliminary injunction, the Attorney General submits that it should be limited in scope to the named plaintiffs and directed

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to the proper defendants. Before I discuss the scope, I just need to say a word about the distinction between facial and as-applied challenges. Your Honor, we don't believe the plaintiffs have met the standard for a facial challenge here The cases before you should be viewed as an as-applied challenge exclusively. It's clear from the case law that the overbreadth doctrine doesn't apply here. The Supreme Court has never applied it to First Amendment free exercise claims. have cited the Sabri case in our brief to that effect. So to succeed in a facial attack, the case law is clear that the plaintiffs have to either show no set of circumstances under which the school vaccination statute would be valid or that the statute lacks any plainly legitimate sweep. They have not shown either of those things here.

Your Honor, they state in their supplemental brief that even if this court grants their request of injunction, it would leave in place the ability to force the school vaccination statute against families who are not asserting a religious The plaintiffs have thus conceded that there are circumstances in which the school vaccination statute is constitutionally valid, that is it's valid as to the vast majority of school children whose parents do not object to vaccinating their children before enrolling them in school.

Additionally, Your Honor, the plaintiffs can't show that the vaccination statute lacks any plainly legitimate sweep

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For many years, courts have recognized that states have a compelling interest in preventing the spread of communicable diseases through mandatory school vaccination statutes. have cited the Workman case from the Fourth Circuit to that effect in our brief.

Furthermore, Your Honor, the plaintiffs have not established that the vaccination statute is facially unconstitutional because, as I say, they don't account for the effect of Mississippi's RFRA statute. The RFRA statute requires that they be provided with a religious exemption Your Honor, they simply don't meet the standard for a facial challenge here in our view. At best, what they could establish here is an as-applied challenge. At most, their claim is that some defendants are not applying state law consistent with the Attorney General's view of Mississippi's RFRA statute, but that is an as-applied challenge, not a facial challenge.

Furthermore, Your Honor, all of the harms that the plaintiffs have sought to demonstrate are individualized harms that are particular to the six named defendants. consistent with the statements they have attached to their complaint which set out very unique individual harms. also consistent with the testimony that Your Honor has heard today, all of which involve very specific unique harms to the individual plaintiffs that testified today. For all these

reasons, Your Honor, we submit that the Court should view this
as an as-applied challenge and not a facial challenge.

Turning now to the matter of scope. Your Honor, if the Court is inclined to grant a preliminary injunction, the Attorney General submits that it should be limited in scope to the named plaintiffs and directed to the proper defendants. We have set out a discussion of that in our supplemental briefing, Your Honor, as a general rule, federal courts lack the authority to enter so-called universal injunctions. In our supplemental brief, we've discussed all that, and we have cited opinions by folks like Justice Thomas, Justice Gorsuch and others who have outlined problems with universal injunctions in some detail. The gist of those authorities is that the law already provides a mechanism for universal relief, and that is at Rule 23 class action procedure.

In their rebuttal, Your Honor, the plaintiffs attempted to distinguish some of those authorities by characterizing them as applying only to nationwide injunctions. But Your Honor, the principles that we have invoked that underlie the theory there in our supplemental brief apply to any universal injunction, that is any injunction that extends relief beyond the parties before the Court.

Your Honor, even setting aside the matter of universal injunctions, it is settled law in Fifth Circuit that an injunction should be no more burdensome to the defendants than

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is necessary to provide complete relief to the plaintiffs. That's the Fifth Circuit Lion Health case that we cited. also cited the Califano and Madsen cases from the U.S. Supreme Court. Any preliminary injunction awarded in this case, Your Honor, we submit should be limited to the named plaintiffs for Briefly, number 1, this is not a class action. four reasons: The plaintiffs have not sought to make it a class action. was filed by seven plaintiffs only. One of those plaintiffs, Mr. Morgan, voluntarily dismissed his claims. It wouldn't be proper to award the equivalent of class-wide relief when the plaintiffs have not met their requirements for Rule 23.

In their rebuttal, Your Honor, here today as well, the plaintiffs have talked about other persons who are not before the Court. But Your Honor, the Court can almost always envision some other person in a plaintiff's shoes. But if an attorney's bare assertion about prospective plaintiffs were enough to warrant an award of relief beyond the parties, then Article 3 and equitable limitations on federal courts wouldn't mean a whole lot, practically speaking. Respectfully, Your Honor, we submit that this Court is bound to deal with the case at hand and the parties before it, not with prospective claims by prospective plaintiffs.

Secondly Your Honor, all of the plaintiffs' showings for preliminary injunctive relief are plaintiff-specific tied to individual unique circumstances.

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Third, Your Honor, a preliminary injunction granted only as to the six plaintiffs would provide full and complete relief The plaintiffs cannot overcome the settled law in the Fifth Circuit that an injunction should be no more burdensome than necessary to provide the named plaintiffs with complete Your Honor, the plaintiffs have not submitted any relief. authority to refute the Lion Health, Califano or Madsen cases that I mentioned a moment ago, they don't address those authorities in their rebuttal. They have offered no legitimate reason to deviate from the established principle of law in the Fifth Circuit.

Fourth, Your Honor, as I mentioned a moment ago, one of the original plaintiffs, Mr. Morgan voluntarily dismissed his claims, dropped out of the lawsuit altogether. It wouldn't make sense to award a preliminary injunction to him or to anyone else who hasn't shown or even claimed any entitlement to a preliminary injunction.

For all these reasons, Your Honor, any preliminary injunction should be narrowly tailored and limited in scope to the named plaintiffs, that is to require the state health officer and local school authorities to provide a religious exemption option to the six named plaintiffs exclusively. Your Honor, the injunction should not be so broad that it would apply to non-plaintiffs.

If the Court is nevertheless inclined to award a

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preliminary injunction that is not limited to the named plaintiffs, Your Honor, then in that circumstance we would submit that the State Department of Health should be afforded a reasonable amount of time and discretion to develop a religious exemption policy that is consistent with the religious liberty protections of Mississippi's RFRA statute.

Additionally, Your Honor, the Court should take no action to otherwise prohibit or impede the administration or enforcement of the school vaccination scheme set out in the statute.

Finally, Your Honor, any preliminary injunction should be directed to the proper defendants. Plaintiffs have presented a proposed order to the Court that would compel certain actions by the Attorney General within specified time periods. Honor, under Mississippi law the Attorney General has no role in administering or enforcing the school vaccination statute. The school vaccination statute expressly provides that enforcement is the responsibility of the person in charge of each school. It also gives the state health officer and the local and county health officers some role in administering, enforcing the statute. But the Attorney General has no role in that process, Your Honor.

This Court is no doubt familiar with the Fifth Circuit's opinion in Okpalobi vs. Foster. Under Okpalobi and its progeny, principals of standing and sovereign immunity prohibit

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this Court from enjoining the Attorney General to do anything Your Honor, pursuant to Okpalobi, a plaintiff in this case. lacks standing to obtain injunctive relief against a state official when that official didn't cause the alleged harm and has no legal authority under state law to address the alleged Both of those things are the case here, Your Honor. harm. The plaintiffs have not presented any evidence that the Attorney General was involved in causing the alleged harm, the things you heard about here today, nor does she have any authority, more importantly, Your Honor, under state law to address the plaintiffs' alleged harm. She has no authority under the statute or otherwise to order Dr. Edney or the local school officials to offer a religious exemption option to plaintiffs or to force them to enroll the plaintiffs' children.

In Okpalobi, Your Honor, the Fifth Circuit held that it is quote, an elemental fact that a state official cannot be enjoined to act in any way that is beyond his authority to act in the first place, end quote. Therefore, as a matter of law, Your Honor, this court, cannot enjoin the Attorney General to provide a religious exemption option.

Your Honor, under Okpalobi standing jurisprudence, the plaintiffs cannot show causation or address ability vis-a-vis the Attorney General; therefore, they lack standing to assert any claim for injunctive relief against her.

Relatedly, Your Honor, because the Attorney General is not

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specifically tasked with enforcing the school vaccination statute, she lacks the requisite enforcement connection to support any injunction against her. For that reason, Your Honor, any claim for injunctive relief against her is also barred by sovereign immunity. For several years, there has been some confusion in the Fifth Circuit about the meaning of enforcement connection in the sovereign immunity context. However, Your Honor, following a series of recent cases the Fifth Circuit in March of last year provided a list of what it referred to as quideposts for applying the sovereign immunity analysis in this context. The case I am referring to is Texas Alliance for Retired Americans v. Scott 28 F.4th 669, 28 F.4th It's a 2022 Fifth Circuit opinion. In the Scott case, 669. Your Honor, the Fifth Circuit held that the enforcement connection that is required to overcome sovereign immunity requires the Court to find three things: Number 1, that the state official has, quote, more than the general duty to see that the laws of the state are implemented, end quote.

Number 2, that the state official has, quote, the particular duty to enforce the statute in question and a demonstrated willingness to exercise that duty, end quote.

And number 3, that the state official must, in fact, compel or constrain some other official to obey the challenged And the Fifth Circuit in Scott said that the analysis of law. that second factor is provision by provision, meaning that the

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state official must enforce, quote, the particular statutory vision that is the subject of the litigation, end quote. Otherwise, Your Honor, any claim for injunctive relief against that official is barred by sovereign immunity.

Your Honor, none of these three factors is established here as to the Attorney General. She is the state's chief legal officer. She is charged with a general duty to manage litigation on the state's behalf. But she has no particular duty to enforce the school vaccination statute. That statute vests enforcement authority solely in the local school officials, the state health officer. It does not authorize or require enforcement by the Attorney General. The plaintiffs have not pointed to any statutory authority that charges the AG with the particular duty to enforce the school vaccination statute.

Furthermore, Your Honor, the plaintiffs have not presented any evidence that the Attorney General has ever enforced or threatened to enforce the school vaccination requirements against them or anyone else. Relatedly, Your Honor, she has not compelled or constrained Dr. Edney or any of the local school officials to enforce the school vaccination statute. would note as an aside, the Fifth Circuit has been clear that simply offering advice or quidance or interpretive assistance, none of those things constitute a compulsion or constraint in this context. That's Richardson v. Flores, 28 F.4th, 649, a

Fifth Circuit case from last year.

For all these reasons, Your Honor, pursuant to controlling Fifth Circuit precedent, the plaintiffs claim for injunctive relief against the Attorney General is barred by sovereign immunity.

In their rebuttal that they filed last week, the plaintiffs don't separately address standing as the Fifth Circuit did in *Okpalobi*. Instead, they conflate standing with sovereign immunity and focus exclusively on sovereign immunity. Your Honor, they argue under *Ex Parte Young*, the Attorney General should be subject to an injunction for three reasons, none of which has any merit in light of the *Scott* case that I just discussed, but I will briefly address each one in turn.

First of all, Your Honor, they argue that as the state's chief legal officer, the AG has the general duty to enforce the school vaccination statute, notwithstanding the absence of any particular duty imposed by any statute. In support of that argument, they cited Mississippi Code Section 751, as well as the City of Austin v. Paxton, Fifth Circuit case. Your Honor, Section 751 declares the AG to be the state's chief legal officer. It gives her the authority to manage all litigation on the state's behalf. It also charges her with intervening to argue the constitutionality of any statute when notified of a challenge. But Your Honor, that is a general duty statute. It says nothing about any particular duty to enforce specific

laws, and certainly nothing about the school vaccination statute.

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Your Honor, the plaintiffs' reliance on the City of Austin case for the proposition they have cited it for is likewise misplaced. The Fifth Circuit in Scott makes it clear that a general duty to enforce state law is not enough to overcome sovereign immunity, rather it must be shown that the Attorney General has a particular duty to enforce the vaccination statute, and that she's either exercised that authority or has threatened to exercise it.

THE COURT: You have about five minutes, counsel.

MR. SHANNON: Thank you, Your Honor. The plaintiffs simply can't make that showing here, thus their first argument fails.

Briefly, Your Honor, the second argument, they say the AG is required to enforce the school vaccination statute at Dr. Edney's request pursuant to Section 7537 of the Mississippi Again, that is a general duty statute. It does not impose any particular duty on the AG to enforce the vaccination statute.

Your Honor, with regard to the prospect of some enforcement action by a local district attorney, which they have argued in some of their briefing, the Supreme Court has recognized that unlike in the federal system, the Attorney General is not the local D.A.'s boss, that is the AG has no

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authority to direct or control or override the official actions of a local district attorney and no authority over him or her. That's Williams v. State, 184 So.3d, 908, Mississippi Supreme Court case.

Your Honor, they cited a Sixth Circuit case, they say it was cited favorably, the Russell case. They say it was cited favorably in the City of Austin case, but the Fifth Circuit actually cited Russell for an entirely different proposition than the plaintiffs are citing it for here. It is not controlling in any event and has to yield to the Fifth Circuit opinion in Scott.

Your Honor, the final argument, though, raises that Okpalobi's statement that all that is needed to overcome sovereign immunity is a sufficient indicia of enforcement powers found elsewhere in the laws of the state.

Your Honor, unlike the standing analysis in Okpalobi, the 11th Amendment sovereign immunity analysis in that case only received plurality support. Okpalobi was decided in 2001. It's statement about sufficient indicia has clearly been superceded by the Fifth Circuit's recent line of cases leading up to the Scott case from last year that I discussed a moment Therefore, the plaintiff's final argument for overcoming sovereign immunity likewise fails.

Your Honor, for all the reasons that I have just discussed, any injunctive relief against the Attorney General

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is barred, not only by a lack of standing but also by sovereign If a preliminary injunction is granted in this case, it should be directed to the proper defendants, specifically to the state health officer, to offer the named plaintiffs the option of religious exemption to the school vaccination requirement. It should further direct the applicable county and local health officers and local school officials to honor and recognize any religious exemption so granted to the children of the named plaintiffs.

In conclusion, Your Honor, for all these reasons and those set forth in the Attorney General's briefing filed in this matter, she respectfully requests that the Court would deny the motion for preliminary injunction. Alternatively, Your Honor, if Your Honor is inclined to grant a preliminary injunction, the Attorney General respectfully requests that it be limited in scope, narrowly tailored to award relief to the named plaintiffs only, and that it be directed to the proper defendants exclusively and not to the Attorney General. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Anything from Dr. Edney? MR. BENTLEY: Your Honor, as you know Dr. Edney has not participated in the briefing on the preliminary injunction. I don't have any arguments to present. I do have comments that touch on the scope issue, but that may be better reserved for your questioning than a presentation.

THE COURT: Well, let me hear what you have to say on that issue because I have something that's come up.

MR. BENTLEY: Good morning, Your Honor, and may it please the Court.

> THE COURT: Yes, sir.

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MR. BENTLEY: As I was just saying, Your Honor, Dr. Edney takes his guidance on the interpretation of state law from the Mississippi Attorney General. The Attorney General has advised us and the Court that the Mississippi Religious Freedom Restoration Act, when construed with the school vaccination act, provides for a religious exemption under Mississippi law. Dr. Edney does not disagree with that interpretation, obviously.

What Dr. Edney has been wrestling with, and that's what I just want to offer the Court, is what an exemption process and procedure might look like. There were nine bills introduced by the various legislators in this past Mississippi legislative session. Those bills offer varying procedures and processes from something as simple as a signed statement, to a notarized affidavit, to a form issued by the Department of Health. Some of the bills would've required education for the parents on the risks to their own children and to other children in not seeking vaccination. Some would've provided removal authority to exclude unvaccinated children in the event of an outbreak or There are some with reporting requirements. emergency. There

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are some that require the Department of Health to undertake promotional activities in the event a religious exemption is provided to educate and inform people about the risks of not receiving vaccines. And then there are some that even would provide a moral or philosophical exemption separate and apart from a religious exemption. So there are a lot of policy considerations that even the legislature wasn't able to agree on this term that Dr. Edney is considering and wrestling with.

You also have the issue of 130 school districts across the state that has been discussed would be responsible for enforcing whatever it is that either this Court directs or Dr. Edney would issue under the Mississippi RFRA. So there are local interests and policy concerns at play as well.

And then we have also been looking at what other states have done. As the plaintiffs have pointed out, over 40 states in the country have a religious, moral or philosophical objection exemption, but those are certainly not uniform. all come down to local policy choices, things like I have just been discussing that various states have wrestled with.

So I just wanted to offer that because I do think it relates to scope and I am happy to answer any questions that Your Honor has.

THE COURT: Just real briefly, and I think you basically said this, but just so we're clear, so none of these proposals passed the legislature, none of them got out?

MR. BENTLEY: That is correct. They all died in committee on the January deadline for reporting out.

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THE COURT: Okay. And you mentioned that the health officer has been looking at this issue to try and come up with what a process would look like. And I think one of the questions that has come up in terms of the scope, I think, as the Attorney General's arquing is if I do grant a preliminary injunction to allow sufficient time for the Department of Health to come up with a process, what kind of timeline you think you're talking about if that's what I end up doing?

MR. BENTLEY: I quess without -- I don't know, is the answer to that. Dr. Edney has not, and his staff have not told me what a reasonable timeline would be. I guess I would say the 2023/'24 school year is quickly approaching. That may be something Your Honor is considering. That would give us roughly three months. Again, Dr. Edney has not said that he can do it that quickly, but that's something that's in my mind.

In terms of, and you may not know the THE COURT: answer to this question, but in terms of the way the medical exemption process works, how far in advance are those Is there a deadline -- let's say it was going to be submitted? from the 2023/2024 school year, how far in advance are the medical exemption requests typically submitted, or is that a rolling process that takes place throughout the year?

MR. BENTLEY: As I understand the process, you have

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to get -- your physician has to issue the letter or the attestation that your child is entitled to an exemption. have to get that certification and provide it to the school at the time you submit all the other enrollment application materials, which is really at the end of July for most schools, as I understand it, is sort of the deadline for enrollment applications.

THE COURT: Okay. I may have some more questions when we're finished, but let me have -- let the plaintiffs have their opportunity for rebuttal. Thank you.

MR. BENTLEY: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Counsel, you have eight minutes remaining.

Thank you, Your Honor. I think from the MR. WIEST: plaintiffs' perspective, Your Honor, what we would like to spend just a little bit of time rebutting is the scope issue. And again, I think the driving decision on that literally just came out of the Fifth Circuit about a week and a half ago on March 23rd in Feds for Medical Freedom vs. Biden. And in that case, the Fifth Circuit upheld and, in fact, said it was proper to extend an injunction beyond the named plaintiffs because, frankly, the violation of the law extended beyond the named In part, that was due to workability. Well, plaintiffs. there's workability here, workability issues here on how you would do that.

I think we have just begun a discussion that's been

helpful in terms of the path forward, Your Honor. And again, we think it's appropriate for Dr. Edney to probably come up with the process and the forms and how to do that. And I think having that in place prior to the 2023/2024 school year is probably an appropriate deadline. You know, would some of our named plaintiffs like to move sooner, we would, but we understand we're dealing with government, and government, unfortunately, nothing is fast, and sometimes Dr. Edney may not be the only decision maker. And I think it makes all the sense in the world, Your Honor, to put a deadline on this by the end of July to have this process in place to allow for enrollment for the 2023/2024 school year.

I think Dr. Edney's counsel has appropriately observed that there's a lot of different ways to skin this cat and a lot of states have taken a different approach. I'm based out of Kentucky, and they have a form and it has to be notarized. Some states it's a written statement. Some states it's very simple. There's a process next door in Alabama that some of these plaintiffs have gone through where they have to go to a local health department and fill out a form, sometimes undertake an interview. There's a lot of ways to do that. I think the process is what's important, and the fact that it gets done and the fact that the state allows for it in the same way that they allow for the secular exemptions to relieve the

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constitutional violation. And the constitutional violation extends to every single religious believer whose beliefs are substantially burdened.

The Attorney General has indicated that there's been no proof that it extends beyond the plaintiffs. Your Honor, that ignores the testimony that's been adduced here today. You have heard from Pastor Perkins, he has parents that want to enroll their children in his school and they can't do it. That's an impact to him and that extends beyond him. You have heard about a large parental group that has been operating in this state attempting to work with the legislature, many of whom are sitting in this courtroom. Again, the violation extends beyond them and so should the injunctive relief. And I think we're getting to where, I think, what the Court has wrestled with, which is scope.

At the end of the day, sometimes we deal with the situation as constitutional litigators where you name certain defendants in 1983 Ex Parte Young prospective relief injunction actions, and this funny thing sometimes happens where they all start pointing the finger at each other where they're saying, I am not the enforcer, he is the enforcer, and there's no enforcer at the end of the day, and we wanted to avoid that.

At the end of the day, I don't think from the plaintiffs' perspective whether or not the Attorney General is a party enjoined is a hill that we need to die on. And we're not --

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we're asking that -- plainly, everybody agrees Dr. Edney is an appropriate defendant. The injunctive relief can be primarily directed at her. Obviously, the local prosecutor is acting in The local principals acting in concert under Rule 65, that would be sufficient for our purposes. And I think the timeline that we just discussed to have this in place prior to the 2023/2024 school year at the end of July would be an appropriate timeline that would be acceptable to the plaintiffs as well, Your Honor.

Certainly, we think Feds for Medical Freedom vs. Biden speaks to these issues, particularly at pages 47 to 50 on the Lexis citation. It's not been fully published in that 4th yet because it is a recent decision. I would observe, Your Honor, that that's an en banc decision. As you're aware, that en banc decision has substantial weight beyond simply a panel decision. That's the decision of the entire Fifth Circuit, and I think that decision stands for the proposition that the injunction can and in these circumstances should extend to all religious And frankly, if you're developing a process and Dr. Edney is developing a process for the six named plaintiffs, and Pastor Perkins' school and the families that are going to attend that school, well that same process would work for all the other plaintiffs. And by the way, everyone agrees that the Attorney General seems to think that RFRA requires a religious exemption process. Well, you have seen the department's

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website today, Exhibit 2, plainly, there is no religious exemption process notwithstanding MRFRA that the state currently acknowledges and thus the need for injunctive relief. And, frankly, there's that whole issue with the Mississippi Supreme Court decision to, the Brown decision, that also puts a real wrinkle in this, even notwithstanding the Attorney General's opinion, can they do it without a federal court invoking 1983 jurisdiction and saying, yes, you have to have a religious exemption because the Supreme Court of the United States says so under Fulton --

THE COURT: You've got three minutes.

MR. WIEST: So again, Your Honor, I think at the end of the day we're getting to where we need to be. I am happy to answer any further questions. We would rely primarily on the briefing that's been already completed and any questions the Court may have.

Thank you, counsel. I do have **THE COURT:** Okay. some questions.

MR. WIEST: Should I stay up --

THE COURT: You can be returned. They are going to be generally addressed to everybody, some may apply to others, but I'll give each of you a chance to address them as I ask them.

One of the issues was just touched upon, and primarily the Attorney General's argument is the scope of this, if there is

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an injunction granted, should be limited only to the named plaintiffs. How, in practice, would that work if I decide that it's only something that should be applied for the named plaintiffs, I enter an order, and then all of a sudden the named plaintiffs are allowed to apply for a religious exemption and anyone else who wants one has to file a lawsuit? How would that work?

MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, on behalf of the Attorney General, I think we would just anticipate that the order would be crafted in such a way that the relief granted would specifically be granted only to the named plaintiffs, that it would direct and instruct the state health officer to offer those folks a religious exemption option. I don't believe, if I read their papers correctly, that they're asking that they be ordered to enroll in school, but merely that they be given the option. So I think the Court's order could reasonably accommodate that by limiting the relief requested to the specific plaintiffs in the case, Your Honor.

MR. WIEST: Your Honor, obviously the plaintiffs believe there needs to be a process.

> Stand up when you're speaking. THE COURT:

THE COURT: Anyone want to comment on that?

MR. WIEST: Sorry, Your Honor. The plaintiffs believe there needs to be a process, and if the process is extended -- and there is a process and there's a form that's

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developed, for practical reasons there would be no reason to limit it to these six named plaintiffs. The violation extends to every single religious believer whose rights have been substantially burdened, who the Attorney General believes needs to be -- have that accommodation anyways under MRFRA. notion that we're going to develop a process for six named plaintiffs, and I suppose -- I don't think that that works anyway because we're also dealing with a school here, right, Pastor Perkins' school. I'm just thinking through this. As a practical matter, and this is what I think the Fifth Circuit wrestled with Feds for Medical Freedom vs. Biden where they said no, no, no, there's no practical way with this vaccine exemption for you not to extend it to everyone. Are we going to say -- how does Brandi Renfroe go into a Mississippi school and say, I have got this special exemption, I am one of the six people, here is this court order, and the school is going to allow them in. I'm quessing the school might somehow -- just from an administration perspective, I don't know how you would do that without allowing everyone who is in the same boat to appropriately obtain the same relief. And if the Mississippi Attorney General is suggesting that it's required under MRFRA, I don't understand why the Mississippi Attorney General would want to deny those same rights and benefits to every other Mississippian whose religious freedom is being equally denied by this process as it exists today.

THE COURT: Well, you do make an interesting point as far as Pastor Perkins is concerned. If it's limited to the named plaintiffs, then that means he can apply to have his child enrolled, while at the same time as headmaster denying that to anyone else in his community who wants to apply to come to school there. Any comment on that, counsel?

MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, on behalf of the Attorney General, we have nothing further to add on this point. we have said everything we want to say in our briefing, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. BENTLEY: Your Honor, I guess, a couple things, one just housekeeping. I did, while you were having that discussion, look at registration dates just for Biloxi public schools, Gulfport public schools. They are not posted yet for this coming school year, but they were July 15th through 17th, and then drop-dead date of July 31 for this current school year. So that's probably roughly what they will be.

As far as the scope, I guess from Dr. Edney's perspective, again, I would need to consult with him on a timeline and respond to Your Honor. If you're asking us to create a statewide -- a religious exemption that satisfies and has input from all of the necessary participants or stakeholders, that's a big undertaking. We can come up with a policy, I think, but then we would need to discuss it with school districts, the

Department of Education, other parties that need to be involved.

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THE COURT: Now, counsel, you mentioned MRFRA. want to get back to that. I believe the Attorney General was taking the position that, at most, what the plaintiffs in this case have is an as-applied challenge because MRFRA, by operation of law, I suppose, creates a religious exemption and therefore there is no challenge to the facial validity of the vaccination statute. Just to be sure I am clear on your position, you also said in your briefs that without MRFRA, read all by itself, the vaccine law would not survive strict scrutiny. So isn't this facial argument that you're making, doesn't that hinge entirely on whether MRFRA, in fact, applies by operation of law to fix any problems with the vaccine law?

MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, certainly when MRFRA is read in conjunction with the school vaccination statute, there's no question that this law substantially burdens religious freedom. So under MRFRA, then it implicates strict scrutiny. We believe there's compelling governmental interest, but we don't believe that it's tailored presently to the least restrictive means based on the presence of the discretionary medical exemption. We agree with that.

Notwithstanding that, we believe even reading the school vaccination statute by itself does not support a facial challenge because in many, many applications, and I would argue

the vast majority of applications, the application of that statute is indeed constitutional; in other words, any parents who do not object on religious grounds to vaccinating their children, they would have no problem with that statute. statute would not violate their constitutional rights. case law is such that if, indeed, there are constitutionally valid applications of the statute, then that precludes any This challenge would have to be on an facial challenge. as-applied basis.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. SHANNON: May I confer, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, as well as what I have argued, they have also -- the plaintiffs have also requested that the Court grant them a mandatory injunction to engraft this option, religious exemption option onto the existing Therefore, we believe it is exclusively an as-applied statute. challenge for all those reasons, Your Honor.

> THE COURT: Okay. Counsel?

MR. WIEST: A couple points back, Your Honor. The United States Supreme Court has been very clear, and I am going to quote -- they quote from *United States vs. Stevens* on this facial issue because the Attorney General is applying what I would describe as a general facial challenge that is inapplicable. Now, they say, well, it doesn't apply to free

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Well, that's not what the United States Supreme exercise. Court has said. The U.S. Supreme Court has said, this facial challenge applies to the entire First Amendment, and I am quoting from United States vs. Stevens, 55 U.S. 460 at 473. "In the First Amendment context, however, this court recognizes a second type of facial challenge, and that is when there is a substantial number of its applications that are unconstitutional judged in relation to the statute's plainly legitimate sweep." They didn't limit it to free speech. was "in the First Amendment context." That's the language we read from Stevens.

So the test that they are applying for facial I think is inappropriate for First Amendment cases. But we have identified, and the Supreme Court spoke to this in Citizens United, the hybrid constitutional challenge. This statute is unconstitutional as applied to each and every person who has a sincerely held religious belief. And given that, the appropriate scope of the injunction should extend to all the people to whom it is facially invalid to, which is all the people who have a sincerely held religious belief.

I did want to address just briefly, Your Honor, the MRFRA issue. We would love to agree with the Attorney General that MRFRA requires a religious exemption. We love to take that position. We think as a matter of state law, though, they can't get there with the Mississippi Supreme Court having

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decided that the 14th Amendment doesn't allow for religious exemption to vaccine requirements. That monkey in the wrench is why I think we're sitting in federal court right now seeking 1983 relief on a First Amendment free exercise challenge.

And I don't know at the end of the day that absent that kind of injunctive relief third parties that have an interest in maintaining the status quo may very well go into state court, seek to uphold Brown and undermine the position the Attorney General has taken on this case.

And I would leave the Court with this: If creating a process for religious exemptions, it is nonsensical if limited to six people. The relief here is the process. And the process could only be used -- that process could be used by It's a natural result and would be unnatural to limit others. it to six plaintiffs for a variety of reasons. Now, the timing, I think, we understand runway, and I think by mid-July, I think that makes sense. It makes no sense to have to require all of these other plaintiffs or potential plaintiffs to have to go into court to seek the same exact relief on largely the same facts. By the way, Your Honor, it doesn't turn on individual circumstances. It doesn't turn on whether or not Brandi Renfroe has to cross from Alabama to Mississippi every It doesn't. The fact of the matter is this coercive day. process applies equally to every single person that has a sincerely held religious belief against vaccination, but no

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process that similarly granted the medical exemptions. the violation is not limited to the named plaintiffs, the relief should not be limited to the named plaintiffs either. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I quess the other question I have is MRFRA, assuming that it means what the Attorney General is saying it means with respect to religious exemptions, why haven't any been granted? Why are people not getting them?

MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, that's a question I would have to refer to Dr. Edney's counsel.

> MR. BENTLEY: Thank you so much.

THE COURT: I figured that might be where this ended up.

MR. BENTLEY: Your Honor, I have to say until this litigation began there was no pronouncement about the interaction of Mississippi RFRA and the school vaccination law. That's not a fault of the Attorney General. No one ever sought a legal opinion. As far as I can tell, and this is a ripeness or standing issue, I guess, it's not really before the Court, but no one went all the way through the process to exhaust before a school board this question where a school board attorney could say, let's go ask the Attorney General. had happened, I think the process would've played out through the typical opinion writing approach. It hasn't happened. We learned about it in this litigation. And candidly, for the

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reasons I have discussed, we just haven't been able to snap our fingers and create a policy.

THE COURT: You alluded to my next question: far as you know, or the Attorney General, no one has ever asked for an Attorney General opinion on this, on this question?

MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, I honestly do not know if a request has been made for an official opinion on that. not aware of one personally. None has come up in the course of this litigation in the context of any of our research, so I believe the answer would be no.

THE COURT: But as counsel for plaintiff pointed out, make sure I am stating this correctly, if I am not, then correct me by all means, but it sounds like even if one had been requested, and one were issued that took the position that you're taking here, you still run into this problem with this earlier state Supreme Court decision, is it Brown I think, was it Brown, that said allowing a religious exemption violates the 14th Amendment?

MR. SHANNON: Yes, Your Honor, the Brown case. a 1979 Mississippi Supreme Court case, if I'm not mistaken. believe we're all in agreement, and our briefing reflects as much, that there's no way Brown would be upheld in today's time, particularly in light of the Fulton cases and recent U.S. Supreme Court cases that would essentially preempt the holding in Brown, Your Honor. So we don't see Brown as an impediment

to the view of MRFRA that we have presented to the Court in the case.

MR. WIEST: If I may, briefly, respond to that, Your Honor. We're in federal court, it's Mississippi interpreting Mississippi State law, albeit under a federal standard. been a while since I have looked at this, but I think Mississippi Supreme Court case law is binding as to Mississippi law in federal court until or unless it's actually been overturned by the Mississippi Supreme Court. So I think we're stuck with Brown, which is what we have been wrestling with throughout this litigation.

THE COURT: Right. I guess what I was trying to get at is I don't know that it binds me in the context of what we're talking about here today.

> MR. WIEST: Right.

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THE COURT: But it does, I would think, put the Attorney General in a position of -- I mean, we all may agree that it wouldn't survive today, perhaps, but the Attorney General is not at liberty to overrule the state Supreme Court decision, right?

That's correct, Your Honor. MR. SHANNON: I would just add one point of clarification. In terms of an opinion being requested at this time of the Attorney General regarding this matter, as a matter of policy the Attorney General's office does not issue opinions in matters that are pending in

So it's not something that could occur right now. litigation.

THE COURT: As I appreciate the process, someone has to ask for it, it's not something the Attorney General just goes around doing sua sponte?

> MR. SHANNON: That is correct.

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THE COURT: Let's get back to MRFRA here. I quess the question of whether it grants or allows a religious exemption, where does the statute specifically say that, that it operates to grant options for religious exemptions to any state law that substantially burdens a person exercising religion? I don't have the whole statute right in front of me, but I have a couple excerpts here, and I don't see that precise language in MRFRA itself.

As I read it, and I am just looking here to point out if -- because I don't have the whole statute in front of me, but 11-61-1, subparagraphs 5 and 6. Paragraph 5 says, the government shall not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability except as provided in paragraph B of this subsection. Paragraph B says, the government may substantially burden a person's exercise of religion only if it determines that application of the burden to the person is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

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Paragraph 6: A person whose religious exercise has been burdened in violation of this section may assert that violation as a claim or defense in a judicial proceeding and obtain appropriate relief against the government.

Again, that's what I am looking at. I don't have the whole thing in front of me, but to me I don't see where it specifically says -- to me this is written in terms of a prohibition against the government, things it's not supposed to do, or if it's going to do them a burden it has to meet to justify it. And that if someone feels burdened, they can assert a lawsuit or raise it as a defense to a lawsuit in a judicial proceeding. And we all know that when we're looking at statutory interpretation we start off with the plain text of the statute. And I just don't see where it says that there. Is there a part of the statute that specifically says that or was that something that's kind of being read into it in terms of really what the intent was behind it?

MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, it's the latter. Obviously, the language does not appear in 11-61-1, which does not expressly reference the vaccination statute in and of itself. However, as Your Honor rightly points out, Section 5A and B are the sections of the statute that the Attorney General relies upon on the basis of her interpretation that because the lack of a religious exemption obviously substantially burdens, as you've heard here today, religious practice and religious

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freedom that under the MRFRA statute, the government, the state must show that it satisfies strict scrutiny. There may be some disagreement over whether this is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest, but notwithstanding that 5B Subsection 2 says it must be the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

The Attorney General does not view the current statute as being the least restrictive means because it provides for the discretionary medical exemption without the religious exemption, which the Fulton case and others lately in these recent times particularly have said does not satisfy strict scrutiny. So it is an interpretation of Section 5A and B in answer to Your Honor's question.

THE COURT: Okay. Any comment from plaintiffs on that?

MR. WIEST: Obviously, Your Honor, MRFRA tracks particularly here because we have got secular exemptions, discretionary secular exemptions. It really is an overlay of the First Amendment and the Fulton requirement. We agree that plainly this medical exemption discretionary system that they have got in not allowing a religious exemption violates the First Amendment, that's why we're here.

There are several problems: One, to obtain relief under the statute you have to go into court. Two, the Department of Health, the State Department of Health has not allowed

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religious exemptions and, in fact, has gone so far as to put in bold on their website you can't get one. And three we have this entire problem of this application of this statute to vaccines being invalid under binding Mississippi Supreme Court precedent in Brown vs. Stone. So I think there's three responses that we have to it. I don't think that it's the out the Attorney General thinks for all of those reasons, that's why we're here in federal court seeking an injunction.

I guess, and it's been touched upon THE COURT: again, but just so I'm clear on the scope thing. struggling a little bit with the arguments in terms of if, you know, if it's the state's position or the Attorney General's position that MRFRA does apply to create a religious exemption to the vaccine requirement, that's already the law in Mississippi, then why wouldn't that apply to all Mississippians already? And it just seems to be a little bit of an inconsistent -- kind of meets itself coming and going it seems And that's one thing I am having a little bit of a struggle with, is if that is the law and if it already provides for that, then why would the injunction -- and you may go back to some of the Supreme Court cases and Fifth Circuit cases you have argued already, but why would the injunction or exemption requirement option for requesting exemption be limited only to the named plaintiffs in this case when the law already says everybody should be allowed to get one?

MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, the Attorney General takes the view that the Court is nevertheless bound by Article 3 limitations, and limitations on the equitable remedies that a federal district court can provide. We would stand on those arguments as presented in our briefs to that point, Your Honor.

> Okay. Any comment? THE COURT:

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Your Honor, I'm going to go back to Feds MR. WIEST: for Med. Freedom vs. Biden, the en banc. And I'm going to read because I think you have just articulated one of the concerns that the Fifth Circuit expressed just a few weeks ago.

The government's position on the scope of the injunction also sits awkwardly with its position on the merits. On the merits, the government wants consistency across government enforcement of this government-wide vaccine policy. Again, we have just heard MRFRA requires this statewide relief. And that was one of the reasons the Fifth Circuit upheld, in that case, a national injunction against the Biden administration. what we're seeking is a single-state injunction.

You have just literally parroted what the Fifth Circuit en banc majority described as an issue and a concern of Feds for Med. Freedom vs. Biden just a few weeks ago.

THE COURT: This one last sort of procedural question. Typically, one of the things I have to look at under Rule 65(c) is if there is going to be an injunction granted whether or not to impose some kind of security. I'm not sure I

1 really see a reason for a need to post security in this case. 2 Is there any comment on that particular requirement of the rule 3 if I, in fact, grant the relief the plaintiffs are seeking? 4 MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, may we confer briefly? 5 THE COURT: Yes. MR. SHANNON: Your Honor, on behalf of the Attorney 6 General, we don't see any need to impose security. 7 8 **THE COURT:** Okay. 9 MR. SHANNON: In the event the Court enters a PI. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 Those are all the questions I had. Any other comments 12 anyone wants to make before we wrap up? MR. WIEST: None from the plaintiffs, Your Honor. 13 14 MR. SHANNON: None from the Attorney General, Your 15 Honor. 16 MR. BENTLEY: Nothing further from Dr. Edney, Your 17 Honor. THE COURT: Here is what I'd like to do. I'd like to 18 19 take a recess, it's about lunchtime anyway, and give this some thought and consideration, and, potentially, if I can, give you 20 some kind of a ruling maybe this afternoon. Whatever I do, I 21 am going to have to follow-up with a more detailed written 22 order, but to at least give you a sense of what the outcome 23 will be so you can plan accordingly. 24

I am going to take a look at everything and see if I think

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I can be in a position to do that and then we can reconvene and I'll let you know at that time. Let's say we plan to reconvene at 1:30 this afternoon. All right. Court is in recess until 1:30.

(RECESS TAKEN AT 11:55 A.M. UNTIL 1:39 P.M.).

For the record, the parties are all THE COURT: present, along with counsel for the parties. We're back on the record.

First of all, I want to compliment counsel for the parties in the manner in which they have briefed and presented and argued this matter today and in earlier briefing. The parties can rest assured they have all been well represented in this matter.

And the matter, of course, now before the Court is the motion for preliminary injunction. And, of course, I have considered the record in this matter, particularly the submissions of the parties and the evidence presented here today, along with the relevant legal authority.

As I indicated before, I will, within the next few days, enter a more fully comprehensive, detailed written order that will explain my reasons for the Court's ruling. But, I think in fairness, not to leave people in suspense, I am going to at least tell you what I'm going to do so you will have some idea going forward today what to expect.

As I said, I have considered the record in this matter.

And briefly, in summary, I am of the view that the motion for preliminary injunction should be granted. I am of the view that the Mississippi Religious Freedom Restoration Act does not operate to create an automatic option for religious exemptions to the state's mandatory vaccine law. Based upon the plain reading of the statute and standing alone, the vaccine law does not withstand strict scrutiny, and that as to anyone in Mississippi who has a sincerely held religious belief against vaccinating their children for school, the vaccine law violates the free exercise clause of the First Amendment without or unless it provides an option for requesting a religious exemption.

Further, the Court finds that for these similar reasons as applied to the plaintiffs, in this case it also violates their free exercise rights without providing an option for a religious exemption.

Accordingly, in the Court's view, because it is also the state, or the Attorney General's position, that Mississippi law through the Mississippi Religious Freedom Restoration Act already grants options for religious exemptions to all Mississippians, the Court is of the view that applying the injunction statewide amounts really to an incidental benefit and can be appropriately entered in accord with the recent Fifth Circuit decision, Feds for Medical Freedom vs. Biden, 63 F.4th 366 from 2023.

Accordingly, the injunction shall direct that the enjoined parties shall develop and post on the State Department of Health website a process and any forms by which persons who wish to seek a religious exemption from the vaccine requirement may do so. I am of the view, for reasons I will detail more fully in my written order, that the injunction would not be directed to the Attorney General or the city prosecutor defendants in this case, that it is directed to and the enjoined parties shall be Dr. Daniel Edney, in his official capacity as the state health officer, and the named defendant school officials, that those are the parties properly enjoined in this matter.

Therefore, the Court will order that effective July 15, 2023, the enjoined parties shall be enjoined from enforcing the compulsory vaccination law unless they have provided an option for requesting a religious exemption. By July 15, 2023, defendant, State Health Officer Dr. Daniel Edney in his official capacity, shall develop a process by which persons may request a religious exemption from the compulsory vaccination law, and it shall make that process or any forms related to it available on the State Department of Health website.

Thereafter, while the injunction remains in effect, a person may seek a religious exemption or request a religious exemption to the compulsory vaccine law by requesting such exemption pursuant to the process developed by the Mississippi

1	Department of Health. Based upon the statements of the parties
2	today, and in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
3	65(c), the Court will not require the plaintiffs to post any
4	security with respect to this injunction.
5	That will be the ruling of the Court in terms of the
6	outcome just so you know where I am heading with it. There
7	will be a more detailed order coming out in the next couple of
8	days. Anything else at this time?
9	MR. WIEST: Not from the plaintiffs, Your Honor.
LO	Thank you.
L1	MR. SHANNON: Nothing from the Attorney General, Your
L2	Honor.
L3	MR. BENTLEY: No, Your Honor.
L4	THE COURT: All right. Counsel, thank you very much.
L5	You are excused. This matter is adjourned.
L6	(HEARING CONCLUDED)
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CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, Sherri L. Penny, RPR, FCRR, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the proceedings reported by me using the stenotype reporting method in conjunction with computer-aided transcription, and that same is a true and correct transcript to the best of my ability and understanding.

I further certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the Court and the Judicial Conference of the United States.